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Comparisons of increases in per hectare yields of producers cooperatives and individual peasant farms are given below:

	<u>Cooperatives</u>			<u>Individual Peasant Farms</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Four chief grains	100	100.8	116.0	100	100	103.2
Wheat	100	103.5	122.3	100	96.7	104.1

Of the 8,070 producers cooperatives in Poland on 1 August 1953, 3,190 were formed in 1953, indicating a great change in the attitude of the peasants toward producers cooperatives.

The major responsibility for increasing farm production falls on the PGR (Panstwowe Gospodarstwa Rolne, State Farms). Besides supplying the national economy with meat, grain, milk, and raw materials, they must supply the peasant farms and producers cooperatives with selected seed and breeding stock.

In 1950 - 1952, PGR increased their production of commodity grains about 31 percent, sugar beets 43 percent, and cattle 113.7 percent, while the over-all production increase in all of agriculture for the same period was 15 percent for grain, 5 percent for sugar beets, and 15 percent for cattle. However, not all PGR farms fully exploited their capabilities for increasing production, as evidenced by the average of many PGR farms. About 700 farms had a per hectare yield of 25 quintals /sic/ in the four chief grains, or 80 percent above the over-all average for the socialized sector; more than 500 farms had a potato crop 80 percent higher than the over-all PGR average, and 300 farms had a sugar beet yield exceeding 400 quintals per hectare.

The laxity and disinterest of the administrations of regional, group, and individual state farms, and the party's neglect of political work among the farm workers, are responsible for the criminal waste of equipment, labor, and production reserves in many state farms.

The holdings of state farms and producers cooperatives comprise 3.8 million hectares, only 18 percent of the total farmland in Poland. The individual peasant farmer still works 82 percent of the total farmland. It is apparent then that production of individual peasant farms must be increased to eliminate the excessive disproportion between industrial development and farm production, to tighten the bond between the city and the village, and to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

The state and the party must assist the working peasant in applying modern scientific farming methods. Because of industrial achievements, increased work productivity, and accumulation of resources, we can start the task of increasing farm production on a larger scale. But to be successful, the program must embrace the millions of individual peasant farmers of small and medium holdings.

In line with Bierut's speech of 29 July to the Central People's Council, the party and the government must make every effort to assist the individual peasant farmer in developing production. Party committees and party organizations in the villages must explain the importance of this struggle.

The state will increase its assistance to the individual peasant farmer by a more adequate supply of machinery, fertilizer, selected seed, and consumer goods. Beginning with 1953, it will provide technical, veterinary, and agricultural assistance. It will increase production of tools and equipment, and improve distribution of basic machinery and equipment to the villages.

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The increasing use of some important farm machines is shown in the following table (in thousand pieces):

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953 (plan)</u>
Tractors (15-hp units)	31.8	38.8	45.7
Grain drills (1.5 and 3 meter)	6.5	8.0	11.2
Potato planters and potato diggers	6.5	7.9	9.2

The agricultural machine and equipment factory in Staroleka is under construction and will soon be activated. The first horse- and tractor-operated binders were produced in 1953. The Ursus plant, now being expanded, will produce combine engines, a new type wheel tractor, and a caterpillar tractor, which will be more effective and more adaptable to Polish soils than the first Ursus.

In 1953, we shall be able to supply agriculture with about 612,000 machines and tools, 6,800 tractors, and 3,000 stationary electric motors and combustion engines.

However, we must remember that quality and assortment are just as important as quantity. To date, industry and party organizations in machine and equipment factories have shown almost no interest and taken no responsibility in this problem. Grain drill frames are poorly constructed and bend and break easily; the grain drills become loose and spill the grain; wheels and gears of sowing equipment break easily; wood frames of threshing machines are of poor material and badly made, and steel parts are still worse. The consumers are exasperated and are losing confidence in domestic production.

Industry has almost entirely disregarded the production of small labor-saving tools, which are so important if farm production is to be increased. Industry must increase production of equipment such as simple sugar-beet diggers, drills for sowing and for distributing fertilizer, etc. Up to now, the Ministry of Agriculture and the people's councils have shown very little interest in the peasants' need for these tools, and have been responsible for the lack of these tools.

The Ministry of Agriculture should have better control over the quality of production in factories and demand immediate correction of production defects.

The GOM (Gminne Ośrodki Maszynowe, Gmina Machine Centers) will continue to be the chief form of state assistance to small and medium peasants for some time to come; but to achieve increased crop yields, the people's councils must see that the machines are fully utilized in the individual peasant farms.

It is apparent from this year's harvest campaign that the people's councils, committees, and party organizations are not fully aware of the importance of the GOM in the struggle for increased production of individual peasant farms. Also, since the GOM is subordinate to the PQM (Państwowe Ośrodki Maszynowe, State Machine Centers), the managements of the PQM are also at fault.

Although GOM development has improved as a result of placing it under PQM control, a dangerous lack of appreciation and disinterest has recently developed. The party committees and organizations, people's councils, and PQM managements apparently have no further interest in GOM's role in the economic and political life of the village and in continuing GOM assistance to the individual peasant farmer.

At present, the party and the government are increasing their efforts to give effective assistance to the individual peasant farmer; therefore, the importance of GOM's role is increasing. The people's councils, the party organizations, and the PQM must help the GOM to expand its work on small- and medium-peasant farms.

Various data are available on methods for increasing the productive ability of the GOM and on ways to supply the small farmer with the tools he needs; more important, however, is greater interest by the people's councils and the proper

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ministries in satisfying these needs and in increasing production of these items. Service trades in the villages must also be improved; a common-sense policy should be established. A peasant should not have to travel 10 kilometers to have his horse shod, plowshares hammered, or wheels repaired.

Increased fertilization has improved crop production. The use of fertilizer per hectare has quadrupled since the war. The growing demand for fertilizer exceeds production although production has already increased several times over pre-war production. The government is expanding its chemical industry, increasing domestic production of potassium fertilizer, and increasing imports from the German Democratic Republic.

From the very beginning, the government has given much time and money to the problem of drainage and irrigation, which is so important in forage production and without which we cannot bring livestock production to the desired level. To 1949, major improvements had been made on 342,000 hectares and minor improvements on 616,000 hectares. About 2,900 kilometers of flood embankments, destroyed by war operations, were rebuilt and 5,000 kilometers repaired. More than 9,000 kilometers of river regulating facilities were repaired. The Zulawy Gdanskie area, which had been completely flooded by the Germans, was drained. In 1953, new drainage facilities will be completed and existing facilities repaired over an area of about 200,000 hectares of pastures and meadows, and 58,000 hectares of arable lands will be improved. In 1954, large areas will be created for use as forage bases in many wojewodztwos. From 1945 to 1953, the government spent about 1.85 billion zlotys for land improvement and has allocated 740 million zlotys for 1954. This should be an incentive for the people's councils in order to maintain existing facilities and to see that the peasant farmers make full use of the meadows already drained.

To assure continued development of farm production, the farms must be supplied with construction material for building or repairing farm buildings and storage facilities. Although deliveries of bricks, cement, lime, etc., have increased every year, and deliveries of lumber in 1952 - 1953 doubled as compared with previous years, it is still not enough. The party and the state must mobilize all industrial reserves to supply the villages more adequately.

We must see that the construction materials industry and the distribution machinery fully carry out the state plan for supplying the village. In 1952, the plan was not carried out because the PZGS (Powiatowy Zarząd Gminnych Spółdzielni, Powiat Administration of Gmina Cooperatives) did not submit the orders to the proper distribution centers on time.

The presidiums of the powiat people's councils should simplify the purchasing procedure and eliminate red tape in supplying the individual peasant farmer with lumber. Up to now, the apportioning of lumber has been very complicated and very often the peasant preferred to do without the lumber rather than go through the red tape.

To show its solicitude for the individual peasant farmer, the government passed a resolution on 27 July 1953 reducing taxes under certain conditions on farms which had not been adequately developed. Land tax and FOR unidentified owed as of 1 January 1953 can be canceled or paid over a period of time.

It is the responsibility of party organizations to see that speculators, tax evaders, and persons who purposely underpay taxes do not profit from the resolution. Party vigilance is most necessary because hostile elements and kulaks will cite the resolution in trying to evade taxes. To be effective, the resolution must be explained and the peasants must be induced to pay taxes and other financial responsibilities on time.

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There are great reserves to be activated in the millions of peasant farms. For instance, most peasants still employ manual sowing and use poor quality seed. Only a small percentage use modern methods; manure is stored improperly with great waste of plant food equal to wasting thousands of tons of grain, root crops, and fodder.

There are also large unexplored reserves in livestock production. Only a small percentage of peasants use feeding norms and other modern methods so successfully used by PGR and producers cooperatives. Many peasant farmers do not produce enough fodder, disregard sanitation in farm buildings, and take no preventive measures against animal diseases.

The people's councils in the field must activate these reserves, they must eliminate obsolete customs hampering production increases, and they must effect an improvement in the general level of agricultural production. Up to now, the farm service of the people's councils limited its work only to disseminating rational principles. Instead of organizing the peasant masses and putting the principles in practice, it merely issued bureaucratic directions through circulars and orders.

Without personal contact the peasants cannot be organized to profit from modern scientific methods. Experts in the field must be in daily contact with the leading workers and through them influence the millions of individual peasant farmers.

The people's councils must have more effective assistance from scientific and experimental institutes. Every scientific and experimental institute should be a center for organizing the agricultural hinterland within the field of their specialization. It is apparent that the experimental institutes in Pulawy, Gorzow, Zdanow, and others have done very little to increase the scientific level of agriculture of the neighboring individual peasant farms. Only a few experimental institutes such as those in Stare Pole, Koludz Wielka, and Grodziec Slaski can show achievements as centers for promoting advanced methods of agriculture.

The daily task of ZSCH (Zwiazek Samopomocy Chlopskiej, Union of Peasant Self-Help) should be to organize the working peasants to increase production. Recently, the work of the ZSCH in the rural areas was grossly misdirected. The entire emphasis was placed on organizing producers cooperatives. Instead of organizing the millions of small and medium peasants to increase their farm production, the ZSCH limited its work to the narrow sphere of the village.

The brunt of this task falls to the PGR and the producers cooperatives. There are about 6,000 PGR scattered unevenly throughout the country and one producers cooperative for every fifth village. These organizations depend on the 390 leading state machine centers for technical assistance. Therefore, the large socialized farm should have great influence on the small individual farm. The experience of cooperative economy should be made available on a larger scale to the individual peasant farm. The farmers should benefit from advanced methods of cultivation and livestock care; they should receive selected seed in exchange for poor quality seed; and they should be able to rent machines and equipment and receive proper technical advice.

To get the fullest benefit from the assistance of the state, party committees and organizations must see that each gmina, powiat, and wojewodztwo council works out a concrete plan of methods, instructions, and tasks that will raise the production level of individual peasant farms.

In its political work among small- and medium-peasant farms, the party must assist the people's councils in popularizing the plan and must systematically check on its progress. Party committees must show more interest in the individual peasant farms in their areas, and they must familiarize themselves with the capabilities and needs of these farms to give them more effective political direction.

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Up to now, the connection between the struggle for increased production of individual peasant farms and the transformation of the village on the basis of producers cooperatives has not been adequately understood or appreciated. It was thought that the economic and social assistance to the small farm hampered the party's work in persuading the farmer of the superiority of the producers cooperatives.

There cannot be, nor is there, any contradiction between the struggle to increase production and raise the agricultural level of the individual peasant farms and the task of building producers cooperatives in the village. Producers cooperatives must be developed through the years but this development must be based on the good will of the people. There must be a simultaneous effort to increase production of the individual peasant farms by fully utilizing all available reserves of these farms.

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